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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, APRIL 10, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fair.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECALL SOUNDED TO WANDERING G. O. P.

Taft Wants All to Come Back Into Ranks.

WILL READ NO ONE OUT OF THE PARTY

Recognizes Both Regulars and Insurgents, but to the Latter He Gives Warning as to Their Future Standing—Wants Peace to Reign.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., April 9.—President Taft sounded a recall to wandering Republicans to-night in a speech delivered to the League of Republican Clubs for the District of Columbia at its sixth annual banquet. He told the insurgent Congressmen that their standing in the party would depend on themselves and the votes on Republican legislation during the next two months. At the present time he recognizes as Republicans both Regulars and Insurgents.

Incidentally and by inference, he informed Speaker Cannon and Representatives Dabney and Payne that they could read no Republican out of the party. He contended that beyond any individual or set of individuals, and rested with the Republican himself. "By their fruits ye shall know them," he exclaimed.

President Taft was introduced by Edgar C. Snyder, president of the league, with the promise that a keynote of Republicanism should be sounded.

"I am glad," began the President, "to have my senses testify to me that the Republican party is still alive. I am glad to testify by coming here my sense of the importance of the League of Republican Clubs as an instrument by the aid of which the regular organizations of the States are put to their duty and that the League is not the whole thing. I am glad that Jack Hammond took hold of the league unselfishly and because he loves the Republican party, to build it up again and give it the force to make it felt as an organization and add the State organizations in the proper way."

"Your president has announced that the President may make a keynote speech. I don't like to say he has no authority to do so. Before I am through you will be convinced that he has no authority to do so. I am glad to see the distinguished members of the Senate and House here to-night. I think it is not exactly the time for speaking except in the two houses of the Legislature. This is the time for doing, for voting, for passing the measure. This is the time for doing things. After Congress shall have adjourned then can be formed the lines of action. Then we will have the weapons with which we are going into the next contest."

"To-night we are reading nobody out of the party. We want them all within the ranks. They have the opportunity to establish their claim as Republicans by what they do as legislators to enact the legislation the party demands. By their fruits ye shall know them."

"Those men who in good faith stand to the legislation we seek to redeem party pledges have the right to stand in the party as Republicans. If they don't want to help with this legislation, we shall not quarrel. We shall let them go. We desire them and as they will. We desire them and as they will. I don't want to say anything to separate them from us or to assert they are not sincere in their Republicanism as I am myself."

"The Republican party is not rigid in its party and permits difference of opinions. Sometimes it is not possible for us to agree, all of us, on the same principle of the many principles the Republican party stands for. But when evidence is shown of its party, is not willing to assist in redeeming its pledges, and takes a course which indicates he does not desire the success of the Republican party, we have the right to say the label he bears is not that of the Republican party."

"And though we have come a long way in this Congress and hope there is to be a month or two more of it, there is much that is to be done and much shown as to the character and identity of those who belong to the Republican party."

"No man has the right to read another man out of the Republican party. He reads himself out if disloyal. If not disloyal he can by his words and acts show his loyalty."

"I am no defiant spirit to-night. I want all in the ranks and the help of all. Whether in the past they have helped away a little I want them back to help that Grand Old Party upon which the real progress of the country depends."

"It is not that the Democrats are not patriotic or good citizens. It is that they are not a cohesive body of men who can make a Congress in this country. The Democrats haven't had the discipline, they haven't had the experience. When the opportunity has been thrust upon them they have divided up and left us where the Republican party had to come in and show its adaptability to govern and legislate."

"I look forward with considerable philosophy to the threatened invasion of the halls of Congress by the Democrats. This is threatened by my friends. Chauncy Clark and Henry Waterson, I hope and believe it is not coming. But it is I am confident when once it comes and has been for two or four years it will mean another long lease of power for the Republican party."

"We are not here to create schism. We are here to hold out our arms to all Republicans to assist us in redeeming our pledges. After that there will be time to go before the people and argue out our party differences."

BILBO MAKES STATEMENT

Asks People to Suspend Judgment Till All Evidence Is In.

Jackson, Miss., April 9.—The absence of witnesses and the desire of the Senator to spend Sunday at home, resulted in a short session of the bribery investigation to-day. Only a few witnesses were heard. While the Senator was in session, however, Senator Bilbo, who claims he was tried, and whose character has been savagely assailed by the opposition, prepared and issued the following signed statement:

"To the People of Mississippi: At the juncture of the greatest fight in the history of the State for a clean government, I feel that I ought to say to the people of Mississippi that the efforts of the politicians and corporation interests in attacking my reputation will prove a miserable failure, for truth will prevail. All the money and corrupt means that can be called into play will be used to damage me, it is possible, but I am willing to submit to a thorough investigation, for I know that the only thing that can save me is the truth. I am poor, but every public effort has been for the good of the common people of Mississippi."

"Suspend judgment until all the evidence is in, until the reason for every effort and concoction is known to the public."

Five warrants charging poker playing were issued to-day as one of the ramifications of the Bilbo-Dulany bribery investigation. The warrants were issued against Charles C. Dulany, Jr., of Natchez; Representative Charles Doherty, of Tunica county; Samuel Clark and T. G. James, both prominent planters, and John A. Allen, a lawyer, who were charged with conspiring to play the grand jury which is investigating some phases of the bribery charges, was asked if he knew of any gambling in the legislature. He said that he played poker in Representative Doherty's room. The others under indictment also made statements to the jury about gambling at Jackson. Poker playing for money is unlawful under the Mississippi Code.

NO MUSIC, NO FLOWERS

Funeral Services of Millionaire Will Be Very Simple.

Washington, April 9.—At his own request, made in a short while before he died, there will be neither flowers nor music at the funeral of Thomas F. Walsh, who died at his residence here to-day.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Simple ceremonies will be conducted by the Masonic order.

The body will be interred in the Walsh mausoleum in Rock Creek Cemetery, which contains the body of his son, a member of the Senate and the United States army. Mrs. Samuel T. Lee, the service will be attended only by the members of the family. There will be no honorary pallbearers.

Mr. Walsh was fifty-nine years old. He accumulated his vast fortune through mining operations in California. For a number of years he had resided in Washington, and had taken an active part in developing the capital's commercial and industrial life.

He was a member of the Senate and the House here to-night. I think it is not exactly the time for speaking except in the two houses of the Legislature. This is the time for doing, for voting, for passing the measure. This is the time for doing things. After Congress shall have adjourned then can be formed the lines of action. Then we will have the weapons with which we are going into the next contest."

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(Continued on Third Page.)

WRIGHTS NOW HAVE MONOPOLY OF AIR

Owners of Aeroplanes Must Secure License From Them.

MAKE AGREEMENT WITH AERO CLUB

By Giving Dayton Bird-Men Absolute Control of All Heavier Than-Air Machines, Holding of International Aviation Contests Is Finally Assured.

New York, April 9.—The Wright Brothers, of Dayton, O., reached an agreement to-day with the Aero Club of America, which assures the future of aviation contests in this country. The Wrights agree to issue licenses to those aviators who do not use Wright machines, and the Aero Club agrees to issue licenses to those who do use Wright machines. The Aero Club will dictate the conditions of all aviation contests in this country during the life of the agreement and the validity of the Wright patents.

The terms of the agreement insure that the international contests for the Gordon Bennett trophy will be held in this country next fall. Although the place of meeting has not been chosen, New York is now favored.

Asked Assurance.

Since the Wright Brothers won in the United States Courts the preliminary contest for the Gordon Bennett trophy, the outlook for the international meet has been dubious. Cortland F. Bishop, president of the Aero Club, has received a steady stream of letters from foreign aviators who wished to know what guarantee could be offered that they would be permitted from flying if they brought their machines to this country. Without some assurance they were unwilling to come.

Glenn H. Curtiss, who won the international trophy at Rheims, France, yesterday, and at the conclusion to-day to settle the question, Mr. Bishop and a committee of the Aero Club met Wilbur Wright and Andrew Freeman, representing the Wright Company, in this city. The conference began yesterday, and at its conclusion to-day Mr. Wright gave Mr. Bishop a letter setting forth the position of his company. Copies will be sent to American and foreign aviators.

"The Aero Club," said Mr. Bishop to-day, "has agreed to give the Wrights the right to issue licenses to those aviators who do not use Wright machines, and the Wright Company, in return, will issue licenses to those who do use Wright machines. The Aero Club will dictate the conditions of all aviation contests in this country during the life of the agreement and the validity of the Wright patents. The terms of the agreement insure that the international contests for the Gordon Bennett trophy will be held in this country next fall. Although the place of meeting has not been chosen, New York is now favored."

However, it is not yet settled that this state will be reached for several months yet, said Mr. Bishop. A fund has been started in this city, to which Mr. Bishop has subscribed personally \$25,000.

FLOWER POT CRUSHES SKULL

Visitor to New York Meets With a Quick Fatality.

New York, April 9.—E. Mayhew, sixty-six, of Worcester, Mass., an advertising agent, arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Five minutes later he was unconscious with a fractured skull on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Belmont, Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

Mayhew's skull was broken by a falling flower pot. A room on the tenth floor of the hotel had a flower pot on the window ledge. Several persons happening to look out saw the pot falling. Of course they gave warning immediately, but Mr. Mayhew did not have time to get out of the way. The flower pot crashed through his derby hat and struck him so hard that the flower pot was shattered at the instant his skull was fractured.

Look out, there! Look out!

Mayhew turned around, and a second later was struck down.

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LIVE FOR FRAY ON NAVY PROGRAM

Fight for Two Battleships Is Only Half Won.

OPPOSITION IS SURE IN SENATE

Enemies of Naval Increase Are Already Preparing Stiff Battle in Upper House—Friends of Bill Still Believe It Will Run Gaunt.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., April 9.—The fight for two battleships is only half won. Last night's victory for the greater navy in the House, admittedly, was through the influence of the President, and has filled friends of the navy with hope, but the two-battleship program has yet to run the gauntlet of its enemies in the Senate.

It is learned to-day that Senator Hale, of Maine, is already preparing to fight the two-ship plan. He will make this fight first in the Senate Naval Committee and later on the floor of the upper house. Senator Perkins, of California, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is fortunately a friend of the President's program, and there are strong hopes that despite the known opposition that is coming, the greater navy will win in the Senate as it did in the House.

Senator Hale's position is that one battleship a year is sufficient. President Taft, however, never tires of reiterating that until the Panama Canal has been completed it will be the imperative duty of the United States to continue the two-ship program.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer fully agrees with the President and it is taken as a happy augury that a majority of the representatives of the people in the lower house of Congress also believe in the liberal and patriotic policy.

It can be asserted on the highest authority that the President regards the two-battleship program as vital in his legislative program as any other measure. He has already given full expression to his views on this subject and he will neglect no opportunity to impress upon Senators that the faith and credit of his administration are pledged to the authorization of two battleships a year until the completion of the Panama Canal.

The President to-day expressed to Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, his gratification over the approval of the House last evening of the two-ship program.

KOSHER SHOPS OPEN

Places Soon Picketed and Disturbances Are Expected.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, April 9.—Renewed disturbances marked the reopening to-night of about a dozen kosher shops in the East Side, West of Third Avenue. The hundreds of shops east of Third Avenue held their announced boycott against high meat prices ended. But early in the evening the butchers on the other side thought it would be as well to surround every shop and within a half hour every shop was surrounded with pickets.

Persons who entered the shops to make purchases had the meat snatched from their hands as they emerged, and several shops suffered from the attacks. The women who were forced their way into the places and threw kerosene on the meat.

It finally became necessary to station police guards in front of the shops in the disturbed district.

Several youngsters in the Bronx had some sport out of the situation. They carried a lot of old chicken legs and wrapped them up in paper, leaving the feet sticking out. As they marched along the Bronx, the women boycotters would rush upon them, seize the bundles in the belief that they contained complete chickens, and get the laugh.

The Kosher Butchers' Union to-day declared a general strike throughout the city against the high meat prices. A proclamation was issued by the union, which said in part:

"The general public has been appealed to to abstain from meat, but a general strike having now been commenced, the public consuming Kosher meat will be forced to abstain from meat as long as the Kosher Butchers' Union keeps on the strike."

"We believe we have now begun the greatest and most effective strike of the kind ever known. We are confident the campaign will soon force the meat combine to its knees and compel a general lowering of prices."

On Monday and Tuesday there will be some chance to enjoy a brief rest, but the shadow of Gifford Pinchot darkens the horizon.

The Mayor's announcement of the visit of the distinguished American, who has been posted in the streets, refers to Mr. Roosevelt as "a man who, as President of the United States, constituted himself champion of the peace of the world, and during the Messina disaster, manifested his own and the friendship of the great republic, proclaiming thus the bonds of fraternity and human solidarity."

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PINCHOT'S SHADOW DARKENS HORIZON

Otherwise Roosevelt Would Have Time to Rest.

ITALIANS GIVE NOISY WELCOME

Inhabitants of Porto Maurizio Tender Most Remarkable Demonstration When Colonel Becomes Their Guest—People Wild With Enthusiasm Over Famous American.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) Porto Maurizio, April 9.—Every one of the 6,000 inhabitants of Porto Maurizio participated in welcoming Colonel Roosevelt on his arrival to-night as he drove amidst the deepening twilight through olive groves to the Carew villa.

Of all the remarkable demonstrations attendant on the Colonel's triumphal progress since reaching civilization, this town takes the precedence for spontaneity and unanimity of expression of feelings. To-day's greeting was an enthusiastic voicing of the feelings of the humble Italian people.

For days the entire population from the towns on the sloping bluff, back to the hamlets on the ridge of the snow-capped Alpine peaks, have been industriously preparing for to-day's celebration. Men, women and children had provided themselves with American flags. The little shops had reaped an unwonted harvest, easily selling out their stocks. Those who were either too poor or unable to purchase, laboriously made flags out of pieces of cloth, planning or sticking on blue stars, while others, unable to afford cloth, had the stars and stripes on paper colored with inks. The more opulent had huge banners of silk.

Standing on the ramparts of the Augustinian fort, the scene was a dazzling one of waving banners, flags floating from every possible point of vantage. Even the Catholic Sisters, forgetful of the anger of the Vatican, were seen in the streets carrying flags. All these preparations were put into effective and vociferous use to-night. When Colonel Roosevelt arrived from Genoa the railway platform was crowded with civic dignitaries in silk hats, one making himself comfortable in a fur overcoat. There were uniforms in military and naval uniforms. Speeches of welcome and the presentation of beautiful bouquets to Mrs. Roosevelt occupied five minutes. Then the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt were in a military and naval uniforms. Speeches of welcome and the presentation of beautiful bouquets to Mrs. Roosevelt occupied five minutes. Then the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt were in a military and naval uniforms.

The municipal band in front of the station turned on "The Star Spangled Banner." A company of Italian naval cadets briskly saluted. Pretty little girls in white waved red, white and blue bouquets, and the remainder of the population, young and old, cheerfully waved the stars and stripes.

The Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt made their way to the carriages. Such a cheer was never heard east of Cape Cod. It was lusty, spontaneous and sincere. A curious crowd hemmed the carriage as it drove to the station.

During the rush at the station Kermit and Ethel became separated from their father and stood almost bewildered in an oasis in the center of the crowd. Kermit with a hat box in one hand and a lunch basket in the other, they finally insisted on cheering them, greatly to their confusion.

Catholics Thank Him.

This part of the sentimental journey which was so rudely transformed into a resumption of the triumphal progress, started to-day.

During the morning the colonel received Father Ryan and a number of American students for the priesthood, who thanked the colonel for his kindnesses to Catholics in America and the Philippines.

Colonel Roosevelt this evening issued an emphatic denial of the statement that he had a slangy denouncing the Methodists.

To-morrow the municipality will confer honorary citizenship on Colonel Roosevelt and give an official tea in his honor. A new boulevard will be named after Roosevelt will be opened to-day.

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HUGHES FOR BENCH

May Be Tendered Place Made Vacant by Brewer's Death.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., April 9.—Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, is to be given the refusal of the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, made vacant by the death of Justice Brewer, according to a rumor that was current at the White House to-day.

President Taft has doubts whether Governor Hughes will accept, because the latter has made no secret of the fact that he was retiring from the governorship in order to earn a competency for his family. The post of Justice of the Supreme Court would pay him over \$20,000 more a year than he is receiving now.

There is a feeling also that political conditions in New York may operate against the acceptance of the post by Governor Hughes. Senator Root and other leaders have been making a point of the fact that the oratorical services of Hughes would be needed in the next gubernatorial campaign to assist the Republican nominee.

The appointment of a successor to Justice Brewer will be made in about two weeks. It has come to be believed as a certainty that a New York man will be appointed. In addition consideration the names of Louis Marshall, Judge Hisecock, son of the former United States Senator, and Judge Andrews.

Attorney-General Wickersham has also been considered, but the President is loath to lose the services of the Chief Justice. Governor Hughes, therefore, stands out prominently in the list, and the best information to-day is that the tender will be made to-day.

It was officially announced to-day that the President is still considering the Supreme Justiceship, and has reached no definite conclusion thereon.

FIRE WIPES OUT \$400,000

Business Section of Middletown Swept by Suburban Flames.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 9.—The business section of Middletown, nine miles from this city, and an important manufacturing town of about 10,000 people, was swept by fire to-day, with only five buildings saved. The town was in danger for two hours, until by the combined efforts of the fire department and the use of explosives, the spread of the fire was stopped.

With the exception of about a dozen buildings, the remainder of the town was destroyed. The fire started in a large store, and spread to the surrounding buildings. The fire department and the use of explosives, the spread of the fire was stopped.

The fire was due to an overheated stove, which was the cause of the fire. The fire started in a large store, and spread to the surrounding buildings. The fire department and the use of explosives, the spread of the fire was stopped.

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NO MORE RUNNING FOR TAFT FORCES

Administration Turns Face to Enemy and Is Fighting.

BATTLE STARTED BY WICKERSHAM

Attorney-General Plays President's Detractors and Smites Insurgents—Hurts "Treason" at Those Who Have Hindered Advancement of Republican Program.

Chicago, Ill., April 9.—In the most aggressive defense that has yet been uttered for the policies and administration of William H. Taft, Attorney-General Wickersham, at the Appomattox celebration of the Hamilton Club to-night, flayed the President's detractors; smote the Republican insurgents; and reviewed the acts of the first year of the administration, declaring that every pledge made in the Republican platform of 1908 had been fulfilled to the extent of the possible limits of executive action, challenged in ringing tones, "What other administration can point to the accomplishment of so much in so short a time?"

Speaking for His Chief.

It was the general feeling that the Attorney-General was speaking for his chief as he recalled the campaign pledges one by one and pointed to the executive's action upon them after taking office.

"The administration's determination to enforce the Sherman law against trusts and monopolies, he reiterated, the tariff, he defended and declared that as a revenue producer it had no equal, while its maximum and minimum provisions provided a powerful weapon for the protection of American commerce. Pointing to the treasury's statement of an estimated surplus of more than \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1911, the Attorney-General said it reflected economies which would reduce the annual expenses of government to \$120,000,000, with an estimated annual deficit of \$100,000,000 into a surplus of \$35,000,000, while after-dinner orators were eloquently discoursing on the subject."

Every Republican must